

Greatest Bridge in the World Is Planned For New York City

Washington, Oct. 1.—The proposed North River Bridge spanning from the center of New York City to Weehawken, New Jersey, will be with its connections and terminals, "the most stupendous engineering work yet undertaken, surpassing in that respect and also in final cost the Panama Canal," according to Representative Ernest Ackerman of New Jersey. The plans call for a single span of 3,000 feet, without a single pier in the river, hung on four immense cables suspended from terminal towers 685 feet high or 130 feet higher than the famed Washington Monument in this city.

The bridge will contain 450,000 tons of steel, which is twice as much as in all the five well known East River bridges combined, and which far exceeds the tonnage of steel in all the existing bridges spanning the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi Rivers combined!

The Hudson River bridge would contain more than ten times the tonnage of the stupendous Quebec Bridge in Canada, which is the longest span in North America, and which took 17 years to build. It would contain thirty times as much steel as there is in the great Brooklyn Bridge, hailed for many years as the greatest work of man, and would require ten times the tonnage of steel in the Scotch bridge over the Firth of Forth the largest steel bridge in the world.

For the structure there will be 16 deep foundations of 80 feet diameter from 120 to 200 feet below the surface to rock, which alone will require several years work. Many new problems must be met. The bridge will hang 150 feet above water level in the center to allow the passage of vessels. The solid rock formation at the terminal points will give sufficient depth for the strongest foundations. The New York terminal is in almost a direct line with the Queensborough Bridge across the East River to Long Island, which will make a direct line of travel from New Jersey to Brooklyn.

The cable towers each covering an area at the base 200 by 400 feet, resting upon 8 caissons 80 feet in diameter, will be of steel skeleton enclosed in masonry not only for the esthetic value of the stone but to protect the steel against the weather. The masonry would cost less than the ever increasing cost of keeping the exposed steel work painted.

The four cables which are to bear the burden of the great weight will be twelve feet in diameter. They will be protected by bronze shells. The roadway will be in two decks, the upper carrying the promenades, four surface tracks, and a roadway two and one half times the width of Fifth Avenue. The upper deck will form a fire end waterproof roof over the lower deck, which will provide twelve railroad tracks each capable of carrying the heaviest trains and locomotives.

The greatest weight which the towers and cables will have to carry will be the 400,000 tons of the suspended spans; compared with this the live loads will be inconsiderable.

The bridge will ordinarily never be called upon to carry at one time more than one-fourth the density and maximum loads for which it was designed; but it was necessary to provide for a transportation capacity and trackage about equal to that of all four highway bridges over the East River combined. If passed through tunnels that amount of traffic would require 30 tunnels under the river in addition to the present 16 rapid transit and railroad tunnels now existing.

The passenger traffic available over the North River Bridge was estimated in 1900 at 40,000,000 a year; for the year 1940 the estimate is 200,000,000 not including the 100,000,000 passengers who are using the six existing tunnels under the North River. In 1940 it is estimated there will be 25,000,000 vehicles passing over the bridge yearly.

The grades over the bridge would be less steep than they would have to be in any sub-river tunnels at this point.

The materials will be of higher grade than those used at present in any construction. The steel called for in towers will be 50 per cent stronger than the steel used in standard structural work. The special high-grade steel of the eyebars chains will be 100 per cent stronger than standard steel.

At the time the bridge was first planned the time of completion was reckoned at ten years, but this has since been changed to fifteen years.

We hope the famous Halls-Mills murder case will soon be unraveled. It will relieve the detectives of such a strain.

It seems to have developed into one of the country's most famous murder cases and yet it has not aroused much sympathy. It was just about what have been expected and was perhaps

MRS. L. T. FOWDEN HURT IN ACCIDENT

Last Thursday night as Mr. and Mrs. Leslie T. Fowden were coming from the home of Mr. Robert Everett into town they met Mr. Aubrey Dixon driving a car belonging to the State Highway Commission head on about two miles from town where the road turns at a distinct right angle and Mrs. Fowden was very painfully, but not seriously hurt. Her nose was broken and a cut in her side that was very painful but she is able to be up at this time. The cars were smashed up right badly but it was very fortunate that no more damage was done as they were both going at a pretty good gait and it was growing dark but neither had turned on their lights and could not see each other on account of vines growing up on the fence.

General Crop Reports

Weather.—The rains during the week of October 7-14 were accompanied by mild, warm weather. The rains did much good to crops in general, especially late cotton, pastures and fall truck.

The weather of the past week has been fair and cool, with temperatures slightly below normal, especially in the mountain area where heavy frost was reported on the 13th and 19th. Little damage was done, however, as the crops are mostly matured. The showers of the early part of this week have continued to be beneficial to the development of late cotton bolls, particularly in the upper clay soil sections.

Grains.—Corn cutting is now quite general and husking has begun in many sections. From the present outlook, it appears that the corn yield will be good. With the exception of the late corn, which was too badly damaged by drouth, the ears are full the grain is good. Prices average 90 cents per bu. The crop is practically out of danger of frost.

Although plowing is badly behind on account of dry weather, good progress has been made in preparing land for small grain, except in some sections where the soil was too wet. More rain is needed for the germination and development of small grains.

Cotton.—Cotton picking is about completed and much is being ginned. Late cotton has been considerably improved by the favorable weather conditions, but the open bolls were damaged by rain. The boll weevil is increasing in portions of the eastern section but appears too late to cause much damage. The yield will be better than expected, especially in the Piedmont. Due to the complete sale of last year's small crop of cotton and this year's shortage, the price remains firm.

Tobacco.—The tobacco market is very attractive. The majority of tobacco placed on sale has been very light and of poor quality. Much of the grades offered is common, in high order and contains thin lugs. Tobacco is selling for a good average price and prices have advanced since the markets opened. Continued wet weather of the early part of the season is largely responsible for the poor quality. The best grades are from the Old Belt.

Hay and Pastures.—Hay is practically all cut over the state. This has been a good year for hay, especially in the eastern half of the state. The yield and acreage are both increased. The state's value of hay is high this year. Many acres of soy beans and cowpeas have been cut for hay. Late pastures have been much benefited by the recent rains, but more rain is needed for their continued growth.

Truck.—Many sweet and Irish potatoes are being dug, and many of the whites are being stored on account of the abundant supply. The recent rains have been favorable for transplanting cabbage and for other fall and early winter truck.

Livestock.—The condition of cattle and hogs continues good. Much interest is being taken in cattle and dairying, and many cotton farmers are devoting more interest to this activity on account of it being more dependable and remunerative, as compared with the losses often suffered in raising cotton on account of boll weevil damages and unfavorable weather conditions. Increased interest in the raising of pure-bred hogs predominates in the southern sections.

Farm Activities.—Farmers have been active in preparing land for small grains and in completing the harvest of cotton and corn. Much enthusiasm was shown in the various fairs which have been held over the state and the exhibits of agricultural products are representative of the rank of North Carolina as an agricultural state. Livestock has also commanded a great deal of interest and exceptional exhibits.

LLOYD GEORGE GOES

One of the sad things in life is to see those go who do the great things. In the passing from the leadership of Great Britain by Lloyd George and the retiring of Woodrow Wilson from the head of the American Government. It seems the word of John the Baptist must be fulfilled in part when he said one cometh greater than he must increase but I must decrease and even though Lloyd George and Woodrow Wilson did decrease the great principles they stood for will live long even after their bodies have returned to their kindred dust. And these great men are more fortunate than the people of their respective countries, they are relieved of heavy burdens and great responsibilities and their people lose the unselfish service of these great men.

There seems to be some mystery in the way people generally do their leaders, the greater the sacrifice in service and care given by a leader for the people the more is the desertion by the people. Yes, Woodrow Wilson and Lloyd George may be repudiated but their work will go on through many generations and future ages will be blessed by their honesty and statesmanship.

CAR TURNED OVER EMBANKMENT

On Sunday a Ford car owned and driven by Mr. Tarkenton of Woodard turned over the embankment at the river hill and landed with the bottom side up. Mr. Tarkenton and a friend were in the car but they both jumped and were not hurt in any way.

Raleigh October 31st.—An off year it may be politically in North Carolina and many of the voters are apparently of this opinion that their election concern is altogether local but State Democratic Headquarters realize that there is a State Ticket to be field with thirteen names on it. Of course, everybody who has not forgotten knows that Chairman W. T. Lee, of the Corporation Commission is a candidate for re-election. The Associate Justice W. J. Adams, of the Supreme Court, appointed to fill the unexpired term of Justice W. R. Allen, deceased, is a candidate for the first time.

Eleven members of the Superior Court bench are to be selected. The reason for the odd number is that the elevation of Judge W. J. Adams to the Supreme Court caused a vacancy which could not be filled beyond the first general election therefore, A. M. Stack of Monroe is the extra candidate. The other ten are:

- William L. Bond, Edenton, N. C., First District.
- George W. Connor, Wilson, N. C., Second District.
- J. Lloyd Horton, Farmville N. C., Fifth District.
- Henry A. Grady, Clinton, N. C., Sixth District.
- E. H. Cramer, Southport, N. C., Eighth District.
- Neil A. Sinclair, Fayetteville, N. C., Ninth District.
- William A. Devin, Oxford, N. C., Tenth District.
- Thomas J. Shaw, Greensboro, N. C., Twelfth District.
- W. F. Harding, Charlotte N. C., Fourteenth District.
- James L. Webb, Shelby, N. C., Sixteenth District.

TEACHERS HOMES

Do you remember your kind old teacher, no matter how long ago, in the rural school? Possibly she boarded and roomed at your home. In yesteryear the teachers sometimes had to board around, but they were always welcome at every home. Times have changed since those early days—our rural school patrons are not very anxious to give the teacher board and room or even to have the teacher around the home. So serious had this problem become that last year over 3,000 teacher's homes owned or rented by the school districts were occupied by the school teacher. Over ten thousand teachers enjoyed these homes, usually rent free, and those that did pay rent paid only a small sum each month.

Not all of these homes were in rural districts; a few are in small towns, and even in our city we have teachers' clubs or dormitories. Better home conditions for teachers result in better schools.

MEETING OF CHILDREN'S MISSION BAND OF CHRISTIAN CHURCH

On Saturday the October meeting of the Children's Mission Band of the Christian Church met with Josephine Harrison at the home of her parents Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Harrison. The meeting was called to order by the president, Hazel Edmundson and the secretary, Darrell Price read the minutes and called the roll and then a very interesting program, relating to missions was rendered. The story of "Sonny" was told by Ruby Gurganus

MISS HUNT'S ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

An event of much interest was announced Friday afternoon when Miss Margaret Hunt announced the engagement of her sister Miss Virginia Louise Hunt to William Jackson Hunter of Williamston, N. C. The lower floor of the home was attractive in its decoration of autumn leaves and chrysanthemums and dainty place cards suggestive of the autumn season were used. Rook and bridge were played at eight tables. The highest score rook prize, a beautiful card table cover, going to Mrs. Dewey Groome and the bridge prize, a luster perfume bottle to Mrs. A. E. Pye. Miss Hunt was given a bottle of perfume and sachet. A delicious salad course, nuts and coffee were served.

Miniature bouquets made of sweet peas and swansonia tied with white tulle, were given to each guest which to the surprise of every one contained cards reading as follows:

"Miss Margaret Hunt announces the engagement of her sister Louise to W. J. Hunter Nov. 21, 1922." The bride-elect was given a corsage of Ophelia roses and lilies of the valley, a gift from her fiancé.

Miss Hunt is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John T. Hunt of this city. Mr. Hunter is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hunter of Williamston and is connected with the Martin County Savings and Trust Co. (Taken from the Greensboro Daily News)

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Hunt and Mr. Hunter is of great interest to the people of Williamston. Miss Hunt has been the house-guest of Mrs. L. C. Larkin for several seasons and is very pleasantly remembered. Mr. Hunter, is a son of Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Hunter and is one of the finest and one of the most promising young business men of Williamston. He has become popular in business circles as the Assistant Cashier of the Martin County Savings and Trust Bank.

NOTICE!

TO THE ADVERTISERS OF "THE ENTERPRISE"

You are requested to get your ads in on time so as not to delay the publications of the paper as it is a great hindrance to our other work.

If your ad runs in Tuesday issue, get it in by Monday noon if you want a change. If in the Friday issue get it in by Thursday noon. By doing this you are insured better service.

THE MANAGEMENT.

OPINIONS OF AMERICAN STATESMEN ON EDUCATION

The good education of youth has been esteemed by wise men in all ages as the surest foundation of the happiness both of private families and of commonwealth.—Benjamin Franklin.

Promote, then as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.—George Washington.

Wise and judicious modes of education patronized and supported by communities, will draw together the sons of the rich and the poor, among whom it makes no distinction; it will cultivate the natural genius, elevate the soul, excite laudable emulation to excel in knowledge, piety, and benevolence; and finally, it will reward its patrons and benefactors by shedding its benign influence on the public mind.—John Adams.

A system of general instruction which shall reach every description of our citizens from the richest to the poorest, as it was earliest so will it be the latest of all the public concerns in which I shall permit myself to take an interest.—Thomas Jefferson.

Mrs. E. H. Robinson of Pennsylvania is here visiting her mother, Mrs. C. A. Johnson at her home on Main Street.

"The Indians as Missionaries" was told by Josephine Harrison and the "Religion of Fruit Cooks" by Mary Alice Dunning.

Delicious refreshments of fruits and cake were served by the hostess and the meeting adjourned to meet with Hazel Edmundson, in November.

MRS. ROBERT EVERETT DEAD

Mrs. Hannah Victoria Everett died at her home Thursday morning after a short attack of pneumonia. She had an attack of malaria several days ago but seemed to recover from that and then was taken with pneumonia and though good nursing and medical skill were not spared, the disease prevailed. Mrs. Everett leaves her husband, James R. Everett and three small children, the youngest only eight months old and her mother, Mrs. W. R. Fowden, one brother, Mr. Leslie Fowden and one sister, Mrs. C. B. Clark, all of Williamston. She was 35 years old and married J. R. Everett in 1915.

Her life from childhood to her death was full of gentleness and kindness. She was devoted to duty and never failed to do her part of every task that came before her.

The funeral was at the Episcopal Church, Friday at 3 o'clock by Rev. Morrison Bethea, of Raleigh and Rev. Walter B. Clark of the local church. The pall bearers were C. B. Hassell, O. S. Anderson, J. W. Biggs, A. R. Dunning, Wheeler Martin, Clayton Moore, C. D. Carstarphen and W. C. Manning.

The floral offerings were large the grave being completely covered in banks of flowers placed there by loving hands.

MAKES BIG SALE OF PEANUTS

The Peanut Growers Exchange of Norfolk announces that the biggest sale of peanuts ever recorded in the history of the peanut industry in this section was made last week by this Sales Department, to the Planters Nut Chocolate Company, the well-known manufacturers of Planters Brand of Peanuts and Peanut Products. This big deal represents approximately one-quarter million dollars and it will take most of the peanuts held by the Exchange to fill this big order.

The making of this sale of old peanuts so near the end of the season is a fine index to the general tone of the peanut market. With the great decrease in acreage this year and the general shortage of the 1922 crop, the prospects now are most favorable for a decided advance in the price of peanuts in the near future.

A most interesting feature in connection with this big sale in the fact that it makes possible for the Exchange to pay its grower members about \$60,000 on peanuts stored by them at home, and also the payment of about \$45,000 to those growers who delivered Spanish peanuts, as a further payment on the same.

In connection with the recent activities of the exchange a matter of great interest to the growers is their stockholders meeting to be held at the Academy of Music, in Suffolk the legal residence of the exchange, Wednesday, November 1st. The special object of this meeting is for the members to approve such change in the incorporation of the Exchange as will make it possible for this growers organization to have the full benefit of the new Co-operative Marketing Law of Virginia. This change, which will most probably be adopted, will in no wise change the growers contract with his organization, which is binding for a period of seven years, and will make possible a great increase in members as the growers will be permitted to join by the payment of a \$3.00 membership fee instead of having to subscribe for a share of common stock at the par value of \$50.00.

NEED OF MORE RURAL LIBRARIES

All States have legal provisions for public libraries in cities and towns but there are still several which have made no provision for rural libraries. The form of library organization which is generally urged as best for providing rural library facilities is the county system; and within the last five years one-half of the States have passed important county library laws. Of these, 17 were new enactments on the subject, and the remaining 7 were amendments of older acts.

The following States now have laws authorizing the establishment and maintenance of county free libraries: Alabama, California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming—29 in all. In the New England States rural communities are served by town libraries, and there would therefore seem to be little or no need for county system in that section of the country.

Laws of the country type usually provide for the maintenance of a central library at the county seat or other important centers and branches in outlying towns. A county library board is generally provided for, and this board is authorized either to erect a new library or to contract with one

WORTH \$9.02 A DAY

Every day spent in school pays a child \$9.02.

Here is the proof. Uneducated laborers earn on the average \$500 a year for 40 years, a total of \$20,000.

High-school graduates earn on the average \$1,000 a year for 40 years, a total of \$40,000.

This education requires 12 years of school of 180 days each, a total of 2,160 days in school.

If 2,160 days at school add \$20,000 to the income for life, then each day at school adds \$9.02.

The child stays out of school to earn less than \$9.00 a day is losing money, not making money.

With no schooling—of five million people, only 31 attained distinction.

With elementary schooling—of 33 million people, only 808 attained distinction.

With high-school education—of 3 million people, only 1,245 attained distinction.

The child with no schooling has one chance in 150,000 of performing distinguished service.

With elementary education he has four times the chance.

With high school education, 87 times the chance.

With college education, 800 times the chance.

What is your child's chance?—U. S. Government Report.

WEEKLY COTTON NEWS

Raleigh, Oct. 30.—Saving "distress cotton" from being sacrificed during the rush season is the big job of the North Carolina Cotton Growers Co-operative Association, according to General Manager U. B. Blalock, who states that the field representatives of the cooperatives are now devoting their time to showing business men how their interests will be promoted through the orderly marketing of cotton.

The appeal for cooperation with the Association by mortgagees has met with a fine response all over the cotton belt, according to Mr. Blalock, but there are still some who feel that they must force mortgagees to dump cotton on the market.

That the drive of the Southern cooperatives for "distress" cotton has proven a material factor in boosting prices is conceded by the cotton trade. The proof that the cooperatives have become a factor in the cotton markets of the world came the past week when the bears tried to use them as weapons with which to break rising prices. Rumors were circulated in cotton trade circles that large quantities of cotton were being sold by the cooperatives, but these proved to be without foundation.

The Tar Heel cooperatives continue to receive cotton in large quantities daily and announce that ample warehouse space is now available. The overflow of cotton is being taken care of at Norfolk and Wilmington while the congestion at interior points is being cleared up. The congestion was due to slow transportation rather than lack of warehouse space at Charlotte and Greensboro and resulted in the railroads putting on embargoes.

There will be no let up in the drive for cotton by the Tar Heel cooperatives, it is announced by General Manager Blalock, and all the members have delivered their cotton. The Association is prepared to store all cotton signed up, and has issued a call to members to let it come as fast as possible.

While no injunctions have as yet been secured by the Association, General Manager Blalock states that the management is prepared to take prompt action against violators of contracts and that the contracts will be enforced strictly.

Reports of violations of the contracts are being investigated it is stated, and legal action will be taken in all cases that require it in order to enforce the agreement. The contract has been declared binding by Judge Frank Daniels in the first case brought in North Carolina to test its validity, and it will be enforced as strictly as any other contract would be, it is announced.

Wallace, the Magician gave a very interesting exhibition of his magical power at the Graded School Auditorium on Friday evening to a crowded house. The School library will receive a portion of the proceeds for the purpose of buying new books and periodicals. All the patrons of the school are asked to remember the needs of the Library Fund and when ever they feel like donating it will be highly appreciated.

already existing in a city or town for the extension of its service throughout the county. Laws also provide for or contemplate traveling collections of books and distributing stations at schoolhouses and like strategic points.

HEADLIGHTS ON HIGHWAYS

Systems of Federal-aid highways designated by the State highway departments of Maryland, Arizona, Montana, Colorado, New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Vermont have been approved by the Secretary of Agriculture.

Improved roads in Wyoming have increased from a total mileage of 1,724 in 1914 to 6,867 in 1921, according to the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture.

A total of 33.3 miles of bridges, exclusive of small structures, have been completed on Federal-aid roads.

When children and workers in our eastern cities are underfed and corn in Iowa, potatoes in Virginia, and fruit in California are allowed to rot, something is wrong with the system of transportation. Highway transport can play an important part in the solution.

Eighteen feet of roadway is the minimum width recommended by the Bureau of Public Roads of the United States Department of Agriculture for primary roads.

Trunk line highways mean too much to the commerce of the Nation to allow them to be closed by snow. Now it is the time to lay plans for snow removal.

ROANOKE SANITARY DAIRY OPENING NOW

The Roanoke Sanitary Dairy has opened for business and can furnish cream, fresh milk, skim milk and buttermilk at any time.

Mr. Fred M. Dunstan is manager and says he will be able to meet the need of the town in their demand for dairy products. This is something the town has long needed and we welcome Mr. Dunstan. He is well known and very popular in Williamston, hailing from the good old town of Windsor. He and his family are living at Garden Terrace and have a large place there and in addition to that they have the fair grounds and will soon be well stocked up with pure bred cows.

CAN WE DO WITHOUT COTTON?

For the past few months there have been a lot of discussion in regards to abolishing cotton as a farm crop for one or two years to combat the weevil.

There are more than one side of this ponderous question. The damage the world has received from this Mexican pest is almost staggering, but whether the world could do without the fleecy staple of the south is another question.

The largest single item contributed to the wearing apparel of the world is the snow white plant. No other fabric grown or manufactured can possess the qualities that cotton has. With the possible exception of linen no other material has been found which can be made absolutely sanitary except cotton. It wraps the new born baby and clothes the dead; and all the stations between these two points, depend upon cotton as a necessary part of their wearing apparel.

The South American farmer has, with the exception of few years, made very little money from cotton. To think that the high price of raw cotton would work a hardship upon the consumer does not seem justified when you think that the weight of the average shirt is only about 6 to 8 ounces. There is no reason that a shirt should cost you \$2.00 instead of \$1.50 when cotton is bringing a little over 30 cents per pound. The amount of cotton in a pair of "silk" hose would not amount to over 3 ounces. Still the high price of cotton is offered as the excuse for raising the price of every article manufactured to limits that seem unbearable.

The man who raises the cotton receives the least of the benefits from the plant, still it would be a national disaster should the farmer not devote a part of his land at least to this plant.

Laws forbidding the speculation in this commodity would help the cotton farmer more than the boll weevil has damaged him, insofar as a living price for his staple was concerned. Demand creates a price is an old saying, and at this time the cotton statisticians claim the world is facing a cotton famine and the farmer is receiving no price for it as yet. The future, with the marketing association functioning, gives a better prospect to the situation and the day may soon dawn when the cotton farmer of the south will come into his own.

This is the time of year when everyone begins to feel that life is worth living. The results of the year's toil is seen in the ripening harvest and the live stock that is in condition for the winter meat supply, the canned vegetables and fruits, the other products of the field, farm and meadow placed in the storehouse, makes a fellow glad the fall season is here again.